THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1890.

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### The First and the Last.

The first duty of the next Legislature will be to repeal the Electrical Execution law and to restore the old method of administering the death sentence by hanging.

Scientific curiosity has been gratified sufficiently by this one awful experiment. The present generation is not likely to hear of another such scene of horrible uncertainty, unknown torture, and heart-sickening circumstances as was witnessed yesterday morning by the assistants at the judicial experiment upon the body of WILLIAM KEMMLEB. Civilization will find other lines on which to manifest its progress.

It may be taken for granted that public sentiment in New York will tolerate no further essays in this new experimental science of man-killing by electricity, pending the time when the law can be repealed in the name of the State's dignity and of the enlightened humanity of the nineteenth century.

#### The Young Journalist from the White House.

The name of Mr. Russell B. Harrison stands at the head of Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper as one of its proprietors and editors. We infer that he is responsible for the opinions expressed by that journal; among others, for this:

"It is gratifying to learn that the House Committee on Postal Affairs has favorably reported the bill which prohibits the carrying in the mails of lottery circulars and tickets, lists of drawings, money or dratts for the purchase of lottery tickets, and newspapers containing logiery advertisements or the announcement of drawings, and makes the mailing of lottery letters or sirculars a continuous offence, tri-able by the court in any jurisdiction through which they may pass or into which they may go. It is thought that a law of this comprehensive character will practically break down the Louisiana lottery swindle, and protect the public from evils which have become insufferable. With the mails closed against it and its sub-idized newspapers, it will be impossible for the lottery to maintain a profitable existence, although it may of course resort to the express companies for the trans mission of its circulars and its drawings. There has been a very general demand all over the country during the last few weeks for the enactment of the law now pefore the House, and it is to be hoped that there will

The name of the same Mr. Russell B. HARRISON likewise stands at the head of the Helena Journal as its responsible conductor. That newspaper advertises itself as "the official newspaper of the State of Montana, under contract of March 11, 1889."

Young Mr. HARRISON'S Western journal is also the official organ in Helena of the concern which his Eastern newspaper describes as "the Louisiana lottery swindle," under a contract of which we do not know the date. The Helena Journal prints the advertisements of the Louisiana lottery, and contributes to its profitable existence by describing in glowing terms the opportunities to win a

great fortune by a very small investment.

In Eastern journalism, therefore, the son of the President of the United States is a stern censor, who does not hesitate to denounce in such language as we have quoted the insufferable evils proceeding from the unchecked promulgation of lottery literature.

In Western journalism, the son of the President of the United States serves as an active "capper" or "puller in" for the Louisiana lottery swindle.

Such marked inconsistency between precept and practice is not without parallels in the history of the world. But it is somewhat perplexing to be told by Mr. RUSSELL B. HARRISON in New York that it is "gratifying" to him to learn of the prospect of the passage of a bill which will exclude his other newspaper from the United States mails as ing as it remains one of the "subsidized of the Louisiana lottery awindle."

We should not think the prospect of the passage of such a law for the protection of Mr. Russell B. Harrison's Montana constituency would be a source of gratification to the enterprising young journalist and bifurcated moralist who happens to be the first born of the President.

Nor should we suppose that he would be heard in New York openly praying that there may be no delay in the passage of a law aimed at his own reprehensible practices in Montana.

### The Typewriters of Reform. Temperately, and with profit and instruc-

tion, various local political bodies may be watched in midsummer, especially the reformers strongly and contentedly intrenched at the Hotel Victoria, and who, according to the declarations of Mr. OLIVER BUMNER TEALL, are now incurring a weekly expense of some \$850, of which \$600 is for salaries and stationery and \$250 for rent. The really active and only available fighting force of the reformers comprises thirty-five beautiful and accomplished young women typewriters and ten male adults, three of whom, it is said, register and vote in New York. All day long, however torrid the heat, or however fascinating the allurements of mountain and of seashore Mr. TEALL'S political Salvation Army, flanked on one side by PECKHAM, the perpetual reformer, and on the other by ARCHIBALD, the paperhanger, are busily at work. They are sending out, in great abundance, documents, circulars, and cards; they are receiving, classifying, and storing in boxes and cabinets letters, postal cards, and petitions. Everything is done statistically, chronolog ically, and alphabetically. Pads, flat at the face but caught at the edges, are very popular with the reformers, and the de struction of stationery, the havoc of pens, and the waste of ink is going on at such a rate, and such is the ardor and vigor of the reformers, that if they continue at the present rate of speed and penmanship they will not by November 4 leave a blank or unused sheet of foolscap in the town.

While it is not to be denied that zeal, such as the reformers evince, is most praiseworthy, it is much to be feared, in the interest of good government and satisfactory resuits, at this year's local election, that it is | ing else. misdirected. An expense of \$850 a week, with the election twelve weeks distant, means, even at the present rate of cost, and no acceleration, \$10,200. For that sum many thousand typewritten circulars will be sent out, and many lists of names preserved and bright girls and ten stalwart men, however individual opinion, business pursuits, prej-

udices, convictions, needs, and sentiments. the standard established by the reformers. I love prevails, and the crowds are happy. At

And as it evidently cannot be done naturally and spontaneously, it is to be done, if possible, artificially with pads, circulars, tracts, and typewritten letters. If a convert apiece to the reform cause is made each day in the week (Sundays, of course, excepted) by the political salvationists from now until election day, the whole body of reform voters will amount to but 3,000, a mere drop from a bucket in the open sea of New York votors. The task of opening the way along the rocky road of progress with a hairpin is courageous, but it is slow, unscientific, and unprofitable, and the task of inducing the 300,000 voters of the city of New York, by means of letters written, circulars, pads, and postals, to change their views, abandon their party associations, suppress their sentiments, and alter their way of thinking is a task of magnitude, but not one offering much

promise of accomplishment. Now if, on the contrary, Mr. TEALL and his stationery-destroying friends would devote the \$10,000 which they have raised to the task of securing one reliable voter at \$10 a head in each of the 947 election districts in town, who would faithfully and intelligently ascertain and report the sentiments and wishes of the voters in each of these, and the Citizens' Committee should make itself the instrument not for educating or convincing these voters, but for carrying out their wishes as expressed, they might with confidence put up a ticket which would sweep the field, and they would have besides some \$500 over to devote to the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893 or thereafter.

This would be a Democratic and practical course, and for that reason the one least likely to be adopted by the Victoria Hotel reformers, who have an abiding faith in signatures on pads, and in the click of typewriters, and will hearken to no suggestion

of political warfare on any other basis. In reflecting upon the situation thus presented, it is pleasant to observe that what is perhaps the public's loss is the sweet girl typewriters' gain, and it will continue to prove such until November 4, the day when the reformers will temporarily cease busi-

## What Does Mr. Butterworth Mean?

"It is fortunate," says the Hon. BENJAMIN BUTTERWORTH, "for a high official if he can supplement high integrity and ability with a grace and charm of manner that attracts men. But this is not essential."

"Personal magnetism," observes the Hon. BENJAMIN BUTTERWORTH, "coupled with cordial and agreeable manners, in a President are desirable. But they are personal qualities which may be possessed in an eminent degree by the worst, and may be in a large degree wanting in the purest, best, and most capable men."

The force of these remarks lies in their application. It would be interesting to know whether the intention of the distinguished gentleman from Ohio is or is not friendly to Gen. HARRISON.

Not long ago, in a speech at a public dinner in Berlin, the Hon. WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS congratulated the President upon his successful avoidance of "the tempting paths of popularity."

We do not imagine that Gen. HARRISON received Mr. PHELPS'S congratulations in that regard with undiluted joy. Nor do we believe that he will sit down now and write a letter of thanks to Mr. BUTTERWORTH for the compliment to his integrity at the expense of his good manners and personal attractiveness.

Human nature is very much the same thing. It is probable that the Hon. BENJA-MIN HARRISON would rather be told by BUTTERWORTH that his manners are magnetic and charming than that he possesses

high integrity and ability. But what does BENJAMIN BUTTERWORTH mean? Why this apology for Benjamin HABBISON? Is not the President as gracy -to borrow a term of the cake walk-as he is pure and good?

# The Great August Camps.

This is the great camp meeting month. Many thousands of religiously disposed men and women are now gathered in camps at both the East and the West, and are diligently engaged in cultivating themselves spiritually and intellectually, and in finding gratification for their social instincts.

The most important of these sump eamps are at Chautauqua Lake, in western New York; at Round Lake, in Saratoga county, and at Ocean Grove, in New Jersey; but others are collected at Pitman Grove and Avon-by-the-Sea, in New Jersey; at Mountain Lake Park, in Maryland; at Northfield and Martha's Vineyard, in Massachusetts, and in many attractive rural places whose names we need not attempt to give. All of them seem to be having an unusually successful season, for the introduction of intellectual and methetic training as one of their conspicuous features has revived interest in the meetings. At first they were intended solely for spiritual education and the salvation of souls; but, since Chautauqua set the example fifteen years ago, they are turning their attention also to the cultivation of the mind and the encouragement of social reforms, not neglecting even the bodily development of which Miss JENNESS is so great a prophet, and the culinary art, of which there

are now so many feminine professors. The numbers on the grounds at Chautaugua are estimated at 8,000, of whom 5,000 are really concerned to get profit out of the religious and intellectual teaching and exercises. Another Chautauqua Assembly is in session at Mountain Lake Park in Maryland, At Round Lake, besides the purely religlous exercises, what is called the Summer Institute is in progress, with ten departments of instruction, including art, languages oratory, and stenography and typewriting. At Ocean Grove, missionary, temper ance, holiness, and prayer and exhortation meetings occupy the days, while the intermediate recreation of sea bathing strengthens the crowds for the spiritual strain. It is an enormous camp meeting ground or religious settlement, with tents and wooden houses, great halls and temples and tabernacles, and a summer population of something like 25,000. Except in the matter of size, all of the many camp meetings now going on are of the same character as Chautauqua or Ocean Grove, either wholly religious or partly religious and partly edu cational, but everywhere having for their prime object the salvation of souls under circumstances adapted to bring crowds of men and women together for pleasure, if for noth-

The old-time excitement of the camp meeting has passed away in great part. The preachers do not terrify the people so much with pictures of hell, but rather dwell upor the more comfortable doctrine of the lovingkindness of Gop and the beauty of the life of classified, but, unfortunately, thirty-five holiness. They seek to win them to the fold rather than to drive them in to hard they may work, can scarcely expect to do much toward convincing and winning over 300,000 electors—a constituency of great are therefore gentle and genial, as diverseness in language, party preference, | compared with the terrors of the law laid down by the preachers of the past. We hear no longer of sinuers prostrated with fright What the Victoria Hotel reformers are on- and shricking with hysterical fears. Hell deavoring to do is to educate the voters to | has been transformed into Sheoi, a spirit of

the Pitman Grove camp meeting on Tues day, one of the women at the holiness meeting kissed all the women within her reach, so exuberant were her feelings of kindness and

Christian charity. Hence we see that the camp meeting is one of those features of American life which not even the increase of the population and the changes in social customs brought about by foreign immigration have been able to remove. It is more popular now than ever, and appeals to the same kind of people who first found satisfaction in it. They are Methodists and Baptists, who together make up nearly three-quarters of the Protestant Christians of this country, though at present the camp meetings are conducted by the Methodista almost exclusively.

### The Progress of Base Ball.

It is about time for another look at the great base ball arena, beginning from the side which particularly concerns the gentlemen engaged in its active service, the players. From their point of view the present must seem dark indeed, and what can be seen of the future gloomier still. The Othellos of the ball field, the gentlemen without occupation, are multiplying with a rapidity suggesting serious danger to the profession. The failure here and there of clubs which started out at the beginning of this season is visible. But with such general disintegration in the air caused by the decline in popular interest, how can many of the clubs which are still kept up be saved from a vigorous cutting of salaries of which the public never hears at all? And what standard of pay can be expected next year from a public disgusted at the condition in which the national game has been plunged throughout the season of 1890 ?

There has rarely been a business organization which so teemed with pretentious humbug as the Players' League, both in the alleged nature of the cause it represented, and in the prophecies as to its effect upon the game. Yet we do not suppose that a single individual engaged in it ever dreamed that it would be the means of causing such a tremendous decline in the average value of every man playing ball for a living. The right of any one to enter into a lawful commercial effort, such as the new base ball league was at bottom, is too sacred to be denied upon any consideration involved in this controversy; but, none the less, the new combination must fully understand wherein, besides hurting the profession, they have interfered with the interests of the American people.

The United States have but one national game. Not every citizen plays it; but there is not one who doesn't have an equal and, almost without exception, a lively interest in that intengible but actual glory, the national championship. This is dear to the heart of every patriot and especially lovely in the eyes of the municipality which can boast the club able to win it. Of this the American people have been robbed. There is no longer any championship. It has been butchered to make the new league's holiday, and for the possibility of no other practical result than to transfer the control and profits of the national game from the set of capitalists under whose management it has reached its greatest value commercially and nationally, to another set who desired the same. Whether there is any longer money in the national game it is not necessary to discuss, but there certainly is no longer the same national spirit. Base ball now corresponds precisely with the Hon. James G. Blaine's noted definition of trusts; it is a private enterprise, with which the public have comparatively

little concern. Time is short for any developments that might relieve the ball field of the unjustifiable scramble that has occupied it for 1890. Yet in exactly the degree in which the oldtime enthusiasm for the game may be reawakened by the end of this season, there will be an increase in the figures for contracts for the season of 1891.

Now that the Knights of Labor have joined hands with the farmers, they would do well to assume a little of the horse sense of the latter. and hang out a less glittering shingle. It is men. There are no more knights now. In days of old. When knights were numerous enough, most of them were donkeys. High-sounding titles are gradually getting erased in Europe; they should be stamped upon in America. When the gallant Knights of Labor reflect for a moment that the honest and plain farmers don't call themselves Knights of the Plough, that poor clerks hate to be called Knights of the Quill, and that ragpickers get angry when they are called Knights of the Bag, they must see, like sensimen, that their society is lowered by a name better left to the blatherskites.

We learn now through our esteemed contemporary, the Indianapolis Sentinel, that the Pennsylvania grangers, being desirous of having a good Governor any way, asked the Republicans to nominate Gen. HASTINGS and the Democrats to nominate ex-Governor Pattison. The Democrats having satisfied the grangers, and this being a granger year. Governor Pattinon certainly ought to be elected.

"I was whipped," writes Mr. BENJAMIN R. Chunch to the Dallas News, "and forgive all-yes, even Gen. Sherman-and wish peace for myself and children forever, and a united country." "But." he continues. "the Force bill, if passed, would be worse than any bill of reconstruction: it may bring on another war." Federal bayonets at the polls would have a bright but nasty gleam.

What is this nonsensical story about President Harrison weighing 193 pounds? We will venture to say that he doesn't even weigh 150.

# There is Life in the Farm Yet.

From the Atlanta Constitution. his 125-acre truck farm have averaged over \$18,000 a year for the past nine years, and he note-well, in 1880 he was \$2,000 or \$3,000 in debt, while now he is worth more than \$60,000, every dollar of it made on the farm

"I've had a delightful time on my vecation. No regu-lar hours for meals. A large airy room. No charge for hot and cold baths. All fruits and vegetables. A wellocked wine callar and no charge for corkage, and, above all, no fees for the servanta."
"Delicious! Where is this ideal spot?" "I stayed at home."

#### Bah for Htaks ! Hicks-Really Mins Henderson you are a perfec

em in that dress Miss Henderson (wishing to turn the conversation to ther channels): Have you read Tempson's Mand ! Hicks-No: I hate poetry.

#### Lagical. He-Why do you sit so far away from me? She-Se as to be near you.

He—What do you mean? She—Everybody says you're away off.

The New Hule,

Thirsty Customer - A mint julep, please Bark ceper-With or without leaf

With of course "A dellar and a half, please! Cash in advance."

An Unexpected Asswer. "What is the difference between the north pole and he south pole !" asked Gaziay, by way of a consindram. "All the difference to the world," replied Sumway,

Oklahoma Echoes, topolis Man—It was awfully hos there last M NEW TERRITORIES FOR FRANCE

The news that France has made treatles with the rulers of Massina, Gurma, Mossi, and other neighboring countries south of the great northern bend of the Niger, by which that vast country is placed under French protection is far more important than appears from the brief cable announcement. It means that France has by this step nearly doubled the area of her possessions south of the Sahara, that she has appropriated the largest fertile area still unelaimed by European powers in Africa, that the upper and most of the middle Niger come under the control of the French Government,

about 600 miles further east.

These newly acquired territories comprise nearly the entire region enclosed between the upper and middle courses of the Niger. Together with the countries still further south. which France claims by virtue of treaties made by Capt. Binger, France may now be said to have undertaken the control of nearly four-fifths of the entire country between the Sahara desert and the Gulf of Guines, west of the meridian of Greenwich.

Little more is known of the new protectorates than that the country is chiefly an elevated plateau, quite thickly populated, converted to Mohammedanism, divided into several rather strong native governments with little armies that fight on horseback, and in part the home of that superior and conquering race the Fulah, who are spread over an enormous territory. Barth in 1853, and Krause and Binger in very recent years, are practically the only European authorities on these countries, where they made journeys of considerable extent. Many towns are found containing rude Mohammedan mosques, and in the southern part of the country, visited by Capt. Binger, the people are tolerant in their religious opinions.

If this information is accurate it practically settles the question of the Niger. England, which through the Royal Niger Company has a predominant influence on the large native State of Sokoto, will control the country through which a little more than one-third of the lower Niger flows. The upper river for nearly two-thirds of its entire course will be in the hands of the French.

This last political move illustrates the rapid progress of events in Africa. Only a little while ago this great region was pointed out as one of the largest pieces of unexplored Africa. To-day we are told that the agents of France have made treaties with its peoples and raised

the French flag over them. Another interesting fact is that this movement brings under the influence of France a number of powerful Fulah kings. This great people, supposed to number about 6,000,000 ouls, are the most unique and interesting of African races, and they are probably destined to be the predominating native influence throughout the Soudan.

### BROOKLYN REPUBLICANS.

Mas Anybody Been Forging Mr. Beattle's Name to Credentials ! The Executive Committee of the Kings County Republican Committee is very much in arrears. The rent of the hall at 153 Lawrence street, where the committee meets, has not been paid for months, and there is only \$100 in the treasury to settle the landlord's bill of

\$333.33. At the last meeting held there Chairman Fischer was authorized to appoint a committee to raise funds, but nobody cares to mittee to raise funds, but nobody cares to serve.

A meeting was held on Tuesday evening, and there Chairman Fischer made the announcement that there were more than 1,400 Republicans, exclusive of foremen, employed in the navy yard and credited to the different wards. Committeeman Beattle of the Fourth ward pathetically asked Mr. Fischer how long his district was to be boycotted. He said he had been unable to get men from his ward into the navy yard. Mr. Fischer replied that the Fourth ward had not been boycotted, but was credited with forty-one men who had been appointed upon credentials signed by Mr. Beattle. The latter remarked that he knew of only nineteen, and asserted that the other twenty-two must have been appointed on forgod endorsements. An investigation will be made.

# THE WORLD'S FAIR.

President Palmer Says There is Great Need of Expediting Matters. CHICAGO, Aug. 6.-President Palmer of the World's Fair Commission arrived from Michigan late last night. His visit to Chicago, he said, was caused by a desire to consult with

the directors in the hope to expedite matters. "The chief thing now," he continued, "is time, and it cannot be bought with money The classification, too, is a vital and immediate necessity. I have no preconceived ideas regarding the Director-Generalship, though his appointment will be one of the first duties of the Commission. He must be a man of great executive ability, possessed of tact and great executive ability, possessed of fact and energy, and able to act at once without consultation with others. When the local Board is ready for active work they will not find the Commission far behind either in following or in taking the lead. The Commission will deter in everything possible to the local Board. in everything possible to the local Board, may say, however, that the Director-Gonera is to be elected by the whole Commission. If find matters sufficiently advanced I shall reconvene the Commission a month earlier that originally intended, though they are so scat ed that they really ought to have a month's

Uncle Billy Green's Stories of Lincoln,

From the Chicago News.

Uncle Billy Green's Stories of Lincola,

From the Catago Ness.

Tallula, Ili., July 28.—"Uncle Billy" Green is one of the most interesting of the historical characters of Himols. He was born in Tennessee in 1812, in what was then Greetton county. He came to Illinois in 1820 with his parents, who estited near old Salem, in this imparents, who estited near old Salem, in this imparents of the sound of President of the nation. At Lincoln's first in-augural banquet Green sat at the table on the President's left, with the dignified Secretary Seward on his right. Lincoln presented the two men to each other, saying. "Secretary Seward this is Mr. Green of Illinois." Seward bowed stiffly, when Lincoln exclaimed: "Oh, get up. Seward, and shake hands with Green. He's the man that taught me my grammar."

#### A Tennessee Romance. From the Hemphis Avaianche.

Promite Hempits designed.

Wilmouth Williams took an unusual procedure to secure a husband. The object of her affections was one Henry Williams, who languished in the workhouse because he was unable to procure the \$25 necessary to liquidate the amount of his fine. Henry was cold to the love that Wilmouth lavished upon him for he was smitten by another's charms. Wilmouth had one advantage over her rival that enabled her to carry her point. She possessed money, while the object of Henry's attentions was devoid of monetary attractions.

Yesterday Wilmouth visited the workhouse and offered to fornish the amount of her lover's fine on the consideration that he would relinquish her rival and lead her to the alter.

To this Henry consented, and afflixed his signature to the following contract, which Wilmouth drew up:

I agree this day to marry Miss Wilmouth Wilhiams if ahe sets me out of the workhouse or sintion house, which will amount to some sum under \$25 and I will set immediately and will agree to do as I should by her as husband.

Henry gold proved more potent than Cupid's

Thus gold proved more potent than Cupid's

From the Terre Haule Express.

Mrs. Wickwire—If you go irst, you will wait for me on the other shore, won't you drar?

Mr Wickwire—Is appose as. I never went any where yet without having to wait for you at least baif an hour.

But Abel was More Clubable. From the Washington Star. Cain was the first clab man.

THE UPPER LAKE BIGHWAY What Congress Rus Done and Is Boing

tor Its Improvement, WARHINGTON, Aug. 7 .- The breaking of the Sault Ste. Marie lock and the great and costly elogging of commerce which at once resulted. have had the effect of calling the attention of Congress and the country to the enormous importance of the highway for trade furnished by the system of the Upper Lakes. Erie and Ontario have been familiar for generations, and Lake Michigan, especially its southern shore. is just now kept quite enough before the public eye; but the features of the remarkable and that France pushes her eastern boundary waterwaylbetween Detroit and Duluth, with its vast and growing volume of commerce, are less well understood. It is a thoroughfare thronged with vessels, and both at the ship canal be-

> its exceptional importance. This was what occurred in the recent accident to the St. Mary's lock. The amount of loss occasioned by the delays of vessels was at first greatly exaggerated in the despatches but in its actual extent it was serious, and save for the promptness with which the mishap was repaired it would have been much more so.

> stantly followed by a block which reveals more

vividly than any mere collection of statistics

This, accordingly, is a very good Illustration of a true national waterway, as contrasted with the creeks and trout brooks distributed here and there through the average River and Harbor bill. A canal which last month was used by about fifty vessels a day is well worthy of the attention of Congress, and in fact, while the supply of a new lock for the Sault Ste. Marie Canal was originally an item in the annual River and Harbor bill, at this session

Ste. Marie Caual was originally an item in the annual River and Harbor bill, at this session the Senate passed it as a separate measure, so indicating that it could stand alone on its merits instead of needing to depend on combination and log rolling.

But it is perhaps not so well known that this supply of a new and larger lock has for some years received attention from Congress. The lirst great step, authorized long ago, was one for making a navigable channel 12 feet deep between Lake Huron and Lake Superior. This was accomplished, but, instead of proving adequate, so fast had the commerce increased even during the time taken for its construction, that a change had to be made to a death of 20 feet. Then it became evident that a new lock must be made in the canal. The present one was constructed many years ago by Michigan. The entire cost of the new lock and of the despening of the canal has been estimated at 44,738,865. Congress, up to July 1. ISSS, had already appropriated \$1,000,000 toward the work, of which, at that time, only one-fourth had been extended. It is clear, therefore, that there has been no lack either of promptness or liberality on the part of Congress. The River and Harbor bill for last year failed, as is well known, and accordingly the extra precaution already mentioned was taken, of detaching this project during the present seesion. Passed by the Senate it is now pending in the House. The recent accident to the lock has nothing whatever to do with the new work, which is going along steadily, but must still require some year-for its completion. The new lock is to be 800 feet long, 100 feet wide, and 21 feet deep.

year-torits completion. The new lock is to be 800 feet long, 100 feet wide, and 21 feet deep.

An addition to the same system is the new Hay Lake Channel, which will be a waterway 300 feet wide and 20 feet deep. It starts from a point in St. Mary's River between two and three miles below the canal, and proceeds by way of Hay Lake and Middle Neebish to the foot of Sugar Island, where it rejoins the present navigable channel. This new plece in the St. Mary system will save much time and distance, provided it can be suitably lighted to allow night travel, as is expected. It has already had more than half a million expended on it out of about double that amount appropriated, while it will require, perhaps, an appropriation of nearly two millions more to complete it.

At the lower end of Lake Huron, or rather beyond it, around St. Clair and Detroit rivers, other important projects are going on. Here the traffic is, of course, far greater than that between Lake Superior and Lake Huron, between 30,000 and 40,000 vessels and between 20,00,000 and 30,000,000 tonnage passing through Detroit River in a season. Sixteeen years ago steps were taken to improve the channel at Lime Kin crossing where it was

through Detroit River in a season. Sixteeen years ago steps were taken to improve the channel at Lime Kiln crossing, where it was only thirteen seet deer. The scheme gradually took on larger proportions, and now the depth is twenty feet, with a channel increased to 440 feet. This change has to a great extent already been made. Another contemplated improvement is that of Grosse Fointe channel, between Detroit and St. Clair Flata, at a cost of \$55,000. These various projects at least have the statistics of a busy and abundant commerce to support them, in contrast with those mountain streams of the ordinary River and Harbor bill which dry up on slight provocation, and which it might be cheaper to macadamize for wagon traffic than to dredge for the use of vessels.

## SALE OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS The Biggest Paper in Colorado Becomes

un Administration Organ, DENVER, Aug. 6. - To-morrow the Rocky Mountain News will change its owners and its policy. Instead of preaching Democracy, it will inculcate Republicanism of the Harrison stripe. The transaction represents the transfer of \$500,000 from sundry Republican barrels empire, and the leaders of the party must take

empire, and the leaders of the party must take immediate steps to meet it or their progress will be imperliled here.

For filteen years the News has occupied the position of leader and mouthpiece of the Democratic party in the lar West. It has been absolutely without a rival from K. neas City to San Francisco. No other raper had its authority; none approached it in prestige or circulation.

Mr. Clarkson, the present Assistant Postmaster-General, will te-morrow enter upon

Mr. Clarkson, the present Assistant Post-master-General, will te-morrow enter mon the new role of Czar of the depublicans in the West. He will furnish a railying point for all of the elements of the Republican party outside the immediate adherents of Mr. Hill.

The Times will also be purchased by the same syndicate for \$290,000, There will be no change in its politics, so that its acquisition is not of importance beyond the fact that it will, of course, strengthen the Administration party. It is the only evening paper in Denver, though there has long been talk of starting another.

#### Told by Two Veterans of Chickamauga. From the Globe Democrat.

Told by Two Veterans of Chickamauga.

Prom the Globe Democrat.

Of all the reminiscences of Chickamauga's iron hall storm, Jim Brotherton's experience was the hardest strain on credulity. Jim was fighting "the best he knowed how." He was in the thickest of the assault on Snodgrass Hill. As he charged across the road and over the field toward the Dyer farm Jim caught a glimpse of the house he was born in. But valor did not make Jim forget discretion. He took advantage of all the pine trees he could when going into and coming out of the fight. On his back was strapped his knapsack, and over the knapsack was rolled his blanket. The two made a hump which projected beyond the trees behind which Jim took temporary shelter. When Jim unloaded his knapsack and blanket the night after the battle he found that thirty-seven bullets had penetrated it.

"Yes. sir," said Jim, looking the listener straight in the eyes. "Thirty-seven bullets had gone into my blanket and knapsack—thirty-seven bullets and two buckshot. If I had that blanket and knapsack now I wouldn't take \$1,000 for it. After the battle i gave them to mother and told her to keep them for me until I came back from the war. But you know how it is when loke is moving around. Things get lost. I don't know what became of the blanket or knapsack."

There was only one veteran who told a story which approached that of Jim Brotherton in pictureaqueness. He was Private Sinnatt, who came all the way from Virginia to a stend the reunion. Private Sinnatt was particularly anxious to meet and renew acquaintance with some of the Twelfth Georgia, saved his life, Private Sinnatt said. He explained how. When he got into what seemed to him the hottest place he had over found. Private Sinnatt lay down behind a tree which wasn't more than eight inches through and made himself as small as possible. While he lay there wondering how long it would be before he would be hit, a strapping fellow from the Twelfth Georgia grabbed him by the leg. lifted him from behind the tree, and lay down w

#### Rider and Horse Fall 800 Feet. From the Oregonian

Navada Offf. Uel. July 28 - M J. Jannings, aged 61 while carrying mail from Washington to Omega, fel with his borks from a narrow trail down inthe a canon a distance of 30 feet. The man and horse were fright fully broken up. Jannings's daughter, who becam alarmed at her father's absence started out to search and found his dead body in the sevening.

Kind Nature's Compensation, From the Kausas City Times. Kansas farmers are not going to have a great oppor-unity this year to tell as to the size of their corn stalks, not there is nothing the matter with the wateringions, and they can get even on them.

The Only Thing he Worked. Farmer-Why don't you work! Eramp-'Gates I sin't get a growies.

BLOCKED BY THE CONSTITUTION.

An Interesting Provision that Has a Bearing on Certain Senatorial Aspirations. Senator George Zerubbabel Erwin of the Twentieth district, better known in Potsdam as "Uncie George," has been down this way for several days having a good time. The Senator was quite sure that there was nothing new in politics up his way, but he smiled a peculiar smile when he admitted that he had heard that Gen. Nehemiah Martin Curtis was understood not to be desirous of returning to the Assembly. Gen. Curtis voted some of the time last winter

with the anti-Platt Assemblymen. Senator Erwin's visit to the metropolis has had the effect of making considerable talk coucerning him as a candidate for the United States Senatorship, to succeed William M. tween Lake Superior and Lake Huron and at Evarts. This result may possibly surprise the St. Clair Flats canal, any obstacle is in-Uncle George, who is nothing if not modest. It is somewhat curious that the two men most prominently mentioned for United States Senator, the only two, Indeed, whose candidacy seems to be a serious matter, are two State Senators. J. Stoat Fassett of Elmira and George Z. Erwin, the Potsdam Pet. This is as

George Z. Erwin, the Potsdam Pet. This is as interesting as it is curious, in view of the language of section 7, article 3, of the Constitution of the State.

No member of the Legislature shall receive any civil appointment within this state, or the Senate of the United States, from the Georgie, the Georgie and Senate or from the Legislature, or from any city Government during the time for which the shall have been elected, and all such appointments and all vore-given for any such member for any such office or appointmentshall be void.

The friends of these candidates are fully

ment shall be void.

The friends of these candidates are fully aware of the plain provisions of this section. Yet they think they see a way in which the prohibition can be evaded. An astute St. Lawrence county politician, who was down this way a week ahead of Senator Erwin, said: "Supposing the Legislature should go ahead and vote for our man, and supposing that the Governor should cerify to that vote, wouldn't it then be for the United States Senate to decide whether to seat him or not and wouldn't.

it then be for the United States Senate to decide whether to seat him or not, and wouldn't
the Republican Senate do it?"
This is a very pretty plan, but it is not clear,
in the minds of those who are not close friends
of the candidates, how Gov. Hill is to be counted on for the action on his part that would be
absolutely necessary to the scheme. To suppose that he would, even in the matter of a perfunctory certification, give force to an unconstitutional action on the part of the Legislature is a very violent assumption in the abstract. To suppose that he would do it to accommodate the Republicans is yet more difficult to believe. Besides this, Gov. Hill has a
strong belief that the next Legislature will be
Democratic, and that the candidacy of any Republican for the United States Senatorship does
not appeal to him as of any great interest.

#### GOING BACK TO GET HIS MONEY. Immigrant Withtewitz Finds Trouble in Cashing His \$800 Braft.

Jan Witklewitz, a Russian peddler who landed at the Barge Office from the steamship Gellert with his wife and child on Friday last, called at the office of Wolff's European Express, 47 Broadway, on Monday, and presented a draft for \$800. He was dumfounded when the clerk remarked that the draft was payable fifty days after its date. July 19, and that the Wolff, who received the money in Hamburg, sent the money to 47 I oadway. Witkiewitz went to the Barge Office and complained to

Gen. O'Beirne.
The clerk of Friede & Wolff, proprietors of the European Express, said that Mr. Friede had refused to honor the drafts of the Hamburg Wolff. The clerk acknowledged that William Wolff of 1 Berndorfer street, Hamburg, was the

Wolff, of 1 Berndorfer street, Hamburg, was the agent of the European Express. The envelope containing the draft bore the address. "382 Grand street,"

A red line had been drawn through the number and atreet, and above it was stamped in red "47 Breadway." The European Express at 382 Grand street was closed last spring because of its improper dealings with immigrants. The clerk in the Broadway office said he knew nothing about the Mr. Wolff who is Mr. Friedes partner. The clerk thought the Hamburg Wolff, the Grand street Wolff, and Mr. Friede's Wolff were related,

Witkiewitz bought his tickets from an agent named Rosalie in Wina, Russia, for \$106. Rosalie referred them to William Wolff, who gave Witkiewitz a draft for \$800 for his 1,700 reubles. Mr. Boas of the Hamburg had recently sent another immigrant here with a draft pasable at 47 Broadway in fifty days, Mr. Boas said Witkiewitz should have received \$904, as that was the rate of exchange for 1,700 reubles on July 19. Mr. Boas suggested that Witkiewitz should return to Hamburg to-day on the Gellert and try to get back his money. He decided to follow Mr. Boas's suggestion. His wife and child will remain in this city until he returns.

# A CRASH IN NEWARK.

A Large Part of a Passenger Depot Knocked Down by a Freight Car. A part of the Central Railroad passenge depot in Newark fell with a crash at 1 's o'clock yesterday afternoon, partly burying a train which was about to start for this city. The portion which fell was about 100 by 50 feet, but to the pockets of the retiring owners. It is re- only one man was injured. A woman who was passing, trundling a child through the depot in a carriage, narrowly escaped being crushed to death. The man who was injured is James O'Grady, who recently began work as a brakeman. He was sinned to the ground by heavy

man. He was rinned to the ground by heavy beams and was extricated only after fifteen minutes of hard work by a crowd of men. He was taken to St. Michael's Hospital. His left leg is crushed, and amputation will be necessary. His right leg is badly gashed, and it is feared be has severe internal injuries.

The locomotive of the New York train was damaged considerably, but travel was delayed only a few minutes. The part of the station which fell was open framework, very strongly built, and at flist no reason could be imagined for its giving way. An investigation was made and it was found that some freight cars were being drilled in the freight yard adjoining, and that while they were passing a corner of the passenger depot one of the cars, which was wider than the others, struck one of the supporting pillars and carried it away. The damage to the depot is about \$1,000. age to the depot is about \$1,000.

#### EXCISE BONDSMEN TO BE SUED. Forty Thousand Dollars Due the City or

Account of Cancelled Licenses. When the Senate Investigating Committee was in session Chairman Ivins brought out the fact that the Excise Board had on its books \$10,000 in uncollected bonds. A saloon keeper gives a \$1,000 bond when he takes out his license. If his license is revoked the Excise Board may collect \$250 from his bondsman. President Meakim said vesterday that he was President Meakim said vesterday that he was preparing to sue delinquent bondsmen, but he was taken sick, and nothing was done about the matter. Now that the Ivins committee had brought up the subject again, he would make application to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for a sum sufficient to cover the expense of lawsuits to recover the \$40,000, and if the requisition was granted Judge Edward Brown, counsel of the Board, would begin suits at once.

# A Methodist University for Utah,

OGDEN, Utah, Aug. 6.-The corner stone of the Utah University, the great Methodist institution being erected here, was laid yesterday with ceremonies by Bishop Vincent, Addresses of congratulation and prophecy were made by Bishop Vincent, Gov. Thomas, and the liev. Samuel W. Small, D. D., the President of the university. Letters from President Harof the university. Letters from President Harrison, Vice-President Morton, members of the Cabinet, Gens. Sherman and Howard, Oliver Wendell Holmes, R. H. Hayes, Senator Edmunds, many Congressmen, Presidents of colleges and universilles were placed in the corner stone of the crypt. The most notable was the cablegram from Gladstone:

"Heartily desiring success of this noble effort and purpose to deliver fellow creatures and fellow countrymen from a deplorable defusion."

The university is sulendidly located, and will be adequately endowed. The building will cost \$500,000, and the faculty will be the beat obtainable in America and Europe.

#### A New Business Men's Club Some time ago merchants of Canal street, beween Broadway and the Bowery, decided that

it would be a good thing to form a club and lave a restaurant according to their own ideas. Yesterday the club house at 28 Elizabeth street was opened. This is a three-story brown-stone was opened. This is a three-story brown-stone house adjoining in the rear the concert room of the Atlantic Garden. The first floor is given up to dining rooms. There are several jurniture men in the club, and they were determined to have everything of the best. The dining-room furniture is of natural cherry, the chairs being upholistered in leather colored to match the wood. Each table and chair bears the club monogram. On the second floor is a presty ladies from furnished in the style of Louis XVI. Adiolning it is the smoking and louigh in room. The third floor contains a billiard room and the steward's apartments. The officers of the club are: President, Theodore Hoislatter, Jr.; Treasurer, John E. Forster; Becretary, Frederick E. Bohreakelsen.

# THE STEAM COMPANY'S PIPER

Befects Pointed Out by Commissioner Ottroy-May Attack the Company's Franchise, Commissioner of Public Works Gilron answered the recent letters of the officers of the Steam Heating Company yesterday. In view of the fact that the Health Board is hung up by a tie vote on the question of declaring the steam pipes a public nuisance, the Commissioner made his letter a comprehensive and exhaustive review of the whole situation. He replies to the company's denial of responsibility for many of the defects enumerated by him in a previous letter that as no cases are specified by the company, he prefers to rely on the spe-cific and reiterated reports of department inclife and reiterated reports of department Inspectors, and on the department records. He quotes from reports by Croton Aqueduct Engineer George W. Birdsall and Horace Loomis, engineer in charge of sewers, to show that the pines of the Steam Company are defective, and that the steam is injurious to other underground conduits, and causes so high a temperature in sewers as to generate deadly gasee and make it slinest impossible to enter and clean the sewers. He also quotes from reports of examinations made subsequent to the explosion and fire at Broadway and Fulton street on June 12, a long list of hot plates on the street surface, steam escapes through the pavement, hydrants that deliver boiling water, and figures showing the results of tests of temperature in sewer manholes. The last were made by Engineer Frank E. Towle, in the presence of a reprocentative of the steam company. Of Mr. Towle's report the Commissioner says:

This shows continuous high temperature in the sawers contiguous to your steam pipe, with comparation that the menuture in the datenie where extinative and high temperature of the steam coning of at night and on Sandays to something like the temperature of the sumesphere. In comparison with some of the tests made by this department without your knowledge, it also shows lower temperature near your steam pipes and evidence of manipulation of the steam service to produce the lower pressure and temperature.

To show that the tests made by the Department of Public Works have been verified by spectors, and on the department records. He

To show that the tests made by the Department of Public Works have been verified by tests made under other authority, the Commissioner quotes from a report by Prof. Leonard F. Beckwith, chief angineer of the Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Company:

dated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Company:

It is now found by actual test that the heat in the manholes, about twenty-five feet distant from the steam mains, is 75 degrees and 135 degrees, and in the pipes, not only of the top row but of the lower ones for the removed its 2% degrees and 18 degree and it decrees clear that the least in the degree and it decrees clear that the least in the degree and it decrees clear that the least in a defective sincture. A condition of censtant leaks in a defective sincture. A condition of censtant leaks and decrees.

The Commissioner concludes:

"It is undeniable in the face of the facts above cited that your business, as now constant menace to health and property. With the limited nower vected in me. I can only see to it that you fulfil your obligations to repair all injury to public property, and to prevent a repetition of it. With a view to the performance of this duty I now charge you with a wilful and deliberate discegard of the obligation incurred by your company to this municipality:

"I ln your failure to repave or repair properly the streets discusted by you.

pality:

"I in your failure to repave or repair properly the streem disturbed by you.

"I in manutaining pipes under the streets which destroy the asplait pavements and in failing to restore the same.

"3. In maintaining steam pipes beneath the surface of the streets which distribute a heat destructive of the steems.

"3. In maintaining steam pipes beneath the surface of the streets which distribute a heat destructive of the steems.

"4. In the streets which distribute a heat destructive of the produce noxious vapors. highly detrimental to the produce noxious vapors. highly detrimental to the public health.

"4. In digring up the public streets without permit from this department.

"5. in improper workmanship in the laying of your pipes, by which leaks have occurred, leading to serious explosions, destructive of property and dangerous to life.

"I now renew my demand for an immediate.

"I now renew my demand for an immediate and unequivocal statement in reference to your past action and future intentions in respect to the matters presented in my letter of the 28th uitime and in this letter. If the authority vested in this department and the other executive departments of the city Government shall be found inadequate to compel you to obey the laws and respect the rights of the public, and to restrain you from continuing the career of destruction of public and private property, health, and comfort, I shall appeal to the authority which gave you the franchise so outrageously abused, to repeal it, and thus endeavor to put a stop to the whole iniquitous procedure." "I now renew my demand for an immediate

# Mr. Platt and Some of His Lieutenants Dine Sumptuously,

A recent diener at the Oriental Hotel is being talked of among the Republican politicians. Among those present were Barney Biglin. Eben Demarest, Johnny Simpson, Deputy Col-Eben Demarest, Johnny Simpson, Deputy Collector Burr, Charley Winch, George Wanmaker, Sitting Pull Lawson, and Major Michael H, Kirwin. Thomas C, Platt was the host who entertained this party, and who thus emulated the example of Col. Elliott Feast Shepard. All of these and others of the "boys" have had their legs under the Colonel's mahogany at the Union League Club. They enjoyed themselves full as well at Coney Island and indulged in a very interesting exchange of views. The candidacy of George Wanmaker for Shipping Commissioner, which is very hopefully championed by his friends, had nothing to do with the dinner.

The migration of thieves and swindlers to Canada's by no means a new thing, nor yet a Yank-e idea. The credit of starting the exodus belongs to the New Yorkers of Colonial days, and is an English suggestion, you know. The New York Garette for Sept. 8, 1761, says edi-torially that it has received advices from Halifax, in Nova Scotia, that "there is such a number of New Yorkers got to that place as will nearly fill one of the largest streets in the town." Three gentlemen had agreed to enter into a trust under the name of the "Free New York Fishery Company at Nova Scotia." The gish of the announcement lies in the very candid postscript, that "all that shall bereafter come here from New York provided they come as one of King David's soldiers (see I Sam., xxii, ch., 2 verse), shall be permitted to join them." Reference to the Bible shows that the join them." Reference to the Bible shows that the verse speaks of David's flight to the cave Aduliam. where he gathered under his banner "every one that was distressed and every one that was in debt and every one that was discontented '-s precious set of

A gentleman who was on a visit to Ward's Island one day last week witnessed a little scane which made a deep impression on him, though it is by no means an incommon spectagle there. While walking along the bluff that runs to the east of the Homogonathic Hosnital he noticed a gentleman in cierical dress step down upon the wharf and inspect the cards on three white pine coffins that was piled up in a corner and covered with a black rubber blanket, waiting for the stamboat to carry the hodies down to the Morgue. It was the hospital chapian, the Rev. Mr. Hoskins Presently he seemed to have found what he wanted, for he took out a little book, uncovered his head, and read the burial service. He was slone with the dead, and yet there was something so solemn and real about the rice that the party on the bluff, 100 yards away paused reverently until it was ended. It touched the heart of the business man who was a visitor there. and he said to his friend that he was giad to see it, and know what reverence the city paid to its pauper dead, and that he honored the minister who went through his service in such a piace and under such drawbacks.

soreheads and pirates. The bondlers, defaulters, and

embezziers of New York seem to have been as welcome

guests at Halifax in 1751 as in the present year of grace

The latest Parisian novelty introduced into the New fork market is the "ballet barometer." It consists of the figure of a coryphee on a thick card, with this inscription beneath: "Rose rain, illac, changeable; blue, line weather." The skirt of the dancer is made of some gauzy material, saturated with a chemical solution which is sensible of every change in the weather.

Madison avenue from Thirty-fourth to Twenty-third street is a rendezvous every pleasant evening of scores of bicyclists, men and women, who take advantage of the smooth asphalt pavement to have a good run. Each bicycle has a tiny lamp in front, and when their owners dash hither and thither you might almost think from a distance that you had been dropped down in Venice. And when one of the many barrel organs that frequent this section of the avenue begins to play a waits the

scene is highly inspiring The march of progress in the building trades has alost annihilated the Manhattan Ciub's old grounds be tween hightn and Ninth avenues. Already several big flat houses have been erected on the grounds, and the

It seems to be generally thought that the New York Bretherhood grounds will be used by all the athletic as-sociations this year for the fall games. The college football teams are auxious to obtain the right to have their sames there, masmuch as Berkeley Ova; is been venient for the crowds to reach. If the Browerhood grounds are chosen, it is not improbable that the ath letic clubs and the intercollegists clubs will form a temporary organization to put the grounds in the best possible condition for their particular spects sharing the expenses thus incurred, but each retaining its own

Individual receipts. The Methodist church at May ville is raising its debt of \$600) by keeping a summer boarding house at Chautau-qua. One member of the church had charge of the house during July, and another is in care of it during August. The waiters are the belies of Mayville, who have volunteered for the service. Two new ones come every week and the others so home for a rest. Extra volunteers do the work on Sunday. The cook is the only paid servant. Even the provisions are contributed, and plenty of young men are around to do the "toring" and heavy work for nothing. Every penny from the board bills will go toward the idebt, after the sent and cook's wages are paid.